

as all who knew him will agree, there has passed from our midst a great man, a good man, and a gentleman. It is doubtful whether our profession, in spite of its high calling, and all that it does to bring out that which is great, good, and gentle in human character, has ever brought forth a man in whom these fundamental qualities taken together were more highly developed. His genial and remarkable personality imprinted itself upon everybody who came in contact with him, but only those who knew him best could appreciate his determined yet humble devotion to duty in the service of his fellow men, and, it should be added, of his God. Even when much too ill to work, he was not satisfied unless he was doing something in response to this high calling, whether in relation to national, civic, or professional betterment; and it was a bitter disappointment to him when he was with difficulty persuaded to leave Liverpool and to go to Haslemere, in the hope—alas! in vain—that his old and failing body would outlive yet one more winter. But though his body was old his mind was ever young, full of knowledge whose mass was unresistingly driven as by some divine force always to be helping his city, his nation, his race. His familiarity with anthropology, archaeology, the Bible, the classics, and modern science, kept that broad mind in touch with the line of continuity that has made the human intellect what it is to-day, and rendered him a master as well as a student of human nature. But he was also able to look beyond all those mental impressions which permit of analytic perception, and to probe into what he believed, and, by example, made others feel, to be the divine sphere of reality itself, showing, not by argument nor by attaching himself to the unsatisfying tenets of any particular philosophical doctrine, but by sheer force of character, that religion and science are not incompatible. For he never worked for self-advancement nor from selfish motive, but with singleness of purpose accompanied by a delightful sense of humour and charming friendliness he lived to do good and did it, making all his hard labours, his great learning, and his inimitable gift of refinement subserve that one end.

JOHN GRAY MCKENDRICK, M.D., LL.D., F.R.C.P.ED.,  
F.R.S.,

Emeritus Professor of Physiology, Glasgow.

THE death took place in Glasgow, on January 2nd, of John Gray McKendrick, Emeritus Professor of Physiology in the University of Glasgow. He was born at Aberdeen in the year 1841, being the only son of James McKendrick, merchant of that city; he received his education there, and graduated M.D. in 1864. His original intention was to engage in general practice, but while acting as surgeon in the hospital at Fort William he met Dr. Hughes Bennett, at that time professor of physiology in the University of Edinburgh, who offered his assistantship to Dr. McKendrick. The post he accepted, and soon gained for himself a great reputation as a teacher. For some time also he acted as a lecturer on the institutes of medicine in the Extra-Academical School at Edinburgh. He joined the Royal College of Physicians at Edinburgh as a Fellow in 1872. In 1867 he married Miss Mary Souttar, daughter of Mr. W. Souttar of Aberdeen. In 1876, on the death of Professor Andrew Buchanan, he was elected to the chair of physiology in the University of Glasgow, and in this post he spent thirty years, retiring in 1906. In Glasgow he gained a great reputation, both as a teacher and as an observer of physiological facts. Besides the work of regular teaching of medical students he found time for much original research, showing, as the titles of his published communications indicate, particular interest in the peripheral nervous system and the special senses. The development of the physiological department at Glasgow University owes much to his energy. On the death of Professor Bennett, Professor McKendrick had purchased his apparatus and diagrams for the benefit of the class in Glasgow University, and to his encouragement of physiological research is largely due the great development which has taken place in recent years in this department of Glasgow University.

He was a Fellow of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh, and the Universities of Aberdeen and Glasgow had both recognized his contributions to science by conferring upon him the honorary degree of LL.D. During the course of the active period of his life he had at various times held the post of examiner in physiology at the Universities of London, Edinburgh, Birmingham, Oxford, Cambridge, and Durham. He was for a time Fullerian Professor of Physiology to the Royal Institution of Great Britain; he twice delivered the Thomson Lectures at the Free Church College of Aberdeen, and for a time acted as one of the lecturers in connexion with the Gilchrist Trust. When the British Association met in Glasgow he was president of its Physiological Section, and he had served on the councils both of the Royal Society and of the Royal Society of Edinburgh.

Two years after becoming professor of physiology in Glasgow he published his *Outlines of Physiology*, which attained a great success, and in 1888 he produced his well known *Textbook of Physiology*. The first volume, "General physiology," appeared in 1888, and the second, "Special physiology," in the following year. In 1879 he had published his lectures on the history of physiology, and in 1892 he brought out *Life and Motion*, a contribution to the relations subsisting between nerve and muscle. He contributed many papers on physiological subjects to current scientific literature, of which most appeared in the *Transactions and Proceedings* of the Royal Societies of London and Edinburgh; among the most valuable of these were papers dealing with physiological acoustics and experimental phonetics. Many of his books and papers were of high literary quality, although almost all he wrote had more or less connexion with his own special subject of physiology. Among these are included a *Life of Helmholtz*, which he produced in 1899, the *Boyle Lecture on Hearing*, delivered at Oxford in 1899, *Science and Faith*, also produced in 1899, and *Christianity and the Sick*, which appeared in 1901.

During the early days of his assistantship at Edinburgh he came to a great extent under the influence of John Goodsir, who was professor of anatomy, and of John Hughes Bennett, who occupied the chair of physiology. These master minds in medical research exercised a great influence upon his future attitude towards scientific inquiry. His subsequent work with Sir James Dewar, which showed that light produced electrical changes in the retina, was a contribution of the highest value to physiology. He was also one of the earliest workers upon the relation of chemical constitution to physiological action, which had a most important bearing on the development of pharmacology. Following Carl Ludwig, he was one of the earliest in this country to introduce graphic methods in recording physiological observations, and he used them especially in demonstrating the relations between nerve and muscle, which formed one of his most important lines of research. Another important study which he undertook was the explanation and experimental illustration of Helmholtz's work on the theory of musical and vocal tones. For this purpose he showed how the curves on the wax cylinders of the phonograph, reproduced on a magnified scale, illustrated the theories of sound- and voice-production.

Perhaps Professor McKendrick's most outstanding gift was that of clearness and aptness of illustration, which made him a valued and popular lecturer. He had the ability of making his subject of intense interest to his students and attracting their attention. The same qualities gained for him the various appointments, which we have already mentioned, as lecturer to various institutions, and on several occasions he was chosen to deliver the popular lecture at the annual meeting of the British Association. When he retired from the chair in Glasgow in 1906 the General Council of the University presented to him his portrait, painted by Mr. J. H. Lorimer, R.S.A., together with a sum of £450, which was devoted to the equipment of a laboratory of experimental psychology in the physiology buildings of the University. After his retirement he lived chiefly at Maxieburn, Stonehaven, where he took an active interest in local affairs, and was Provost in 1910. Professor McKendrick, whose wife died

in 1898, is survived by two sons and one daughter. One son is a medical practitioner in Glasgow, and the other is superintendent of the Royal College of Physicians' Laboratory at Edinburgh.

Dr. JAMES MURIE, who was, half a century ago, a well known African traveller and explorer, died in the infirmary at Rochford, Essex, on December 21st, 1925, aged 93. He was born at Glasgow in 1832, and was educated at the University in that city, where he graduated as M.D. in 1857, also taking the L.F.P.S.G. in the same year. He went out to Africa soon after he qualified, and there made the acquaintance of Livingstone and Speke. Consul John Petherick was appointed, in 1861, to lead an expedition in support of Speke and Grant, who had started on the journey in the course of which they discovered the source of the Nile, and Murie got the post of medical officer and naturalist on Petherick's staff. This expedition reached Gondokoro just four days too late to relieve Speke and Grant; it lasted over two years, and Murie made important collections of the flora of a country then almost unknown. After returning to England he applied for the post of medical officer with Livingstone's Zambesi expedition, but Dr. (afterwards Sir John) Kirk was chosen. Dr. Murie then settled in London, and became assistant secretary, and afterwards librarian, to the Linnean Society; also lecturer on comparative anatomy at the Middlesex Hospital, and physician to Bethnal House Asylum. St. Andrews University conferred the LL.D. on him in 1877. He was also a Fellow of the Royal Geographical and Zoological, and of the Linnean Societies. Some thirty years ago he retired to Leigh-on-Sea, where he occupied himself in studying the fisheries of the Thames estuary. He was a member of the Kent and Essex Sea Fisheries Committee, and the author of two volumes on the subject. Latterly he had become almost altogether a recluse, and seems to have weakened in intellect, as was not unnatural at his great age. A few days before his death he had a stroke of paralysis, and was removed to the Rochford Workhouse Infirmary for treatment. When his condition became known the South Essex Division of the British Medical Association held a meeting to take steps to look after him, but it was then too late, as he died two days afterwards. Dr. J. F. Walker of Southend attended the funeral service on December 23rd at Leigh-on-Sea Parish Church, as representative of the South Essex Division.

Dr. JOHN PREST WIGHTMAN of Newby, near Scarborough, died on December 19th, 1925, aged 57 years. He studied medicine at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, and took the diplomas of the English Conjoint Board in 1891. He had served as house-surgeon to the Hospital for Children, Myrtle Street, Liverpool, assistant medical officer at the Sanatorium for Consumption, Bournemouth, and as medical officer to the York Dispensary. Some seven years ago he took up practice at Scalby and Newby, in conjunction with Dr. B. G. Forman of Claughton. Dr. Wightman was a member of the Leeds and West Riding Medico-Chirurgical Society, the York Medical Society, and the Scarborough Division of the British Medical Association. He contributed several papers to the *BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL* and other periodicals on enteric fever in childhood, haemophilia, and empyema. Throughout his life he was a keen lawn tennis player, and was very fond of music and singing. He leaves a widow and one son, who is a medical student at Cambridge. At the meeting of the York Medical Society held on December 19th sympathetic reference was made to the loss the society and the profession generally had sustained by his death.

We regret to record the death, on December 1st, 1925, of Dr. JOHN JAGGER PICKLES. He was born in 1851, and received his medical education at Leeds, where he won the gold medal of his year. After obtaining the M.R.C.S.Eng. in 1873, and the L.R.C.P.Edin. and L.M. in 1874, he served as assistant resident medical officer, and later house-physician, to Leeds General Infirmary, and house-surgeon

at the Bradford Infirmary. For fifty years he carried on a large general practice in Leeds, retiring from it three years ago. He was honorary surgeon to the Leeds Tradesmen's Benevolent Society, a steward of the West Riding Medical Charitable Society for many years, and president in 1914. Dr. Pickles was one of the best known practitioners in the city. Of his six sons five became doctors, and all served in the war, two being killed. His wife predeceased him by eight years. A colleague writes that Dr. Pickles was a man for whom everybody had a good word. He was one of a group of medical practitioners who were closely bound together in a long-standing fellowship based upon mutual respect and cordial affection. No cloud of suspicion or misunderstanding was ever allowed to come within their circle. Dr. Pickles was one of the most highly appreciated stewards of the Medical Charitable Society for the West Riding of Yorkshire, a regular attendant at the meetings, and an enthusiastic advocate of its claims on the profession.

We regret to record the death of Dr. REGINALD WOOLSEY STOCKS of West Bromwich, which took place on December 19th, 1925. He was the son of the late Dr. Frederick Stocks of Wandsworth, and received his medical education at St. Thomas's Hospital Medical School. He took the diplomas of M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.Lond. in 1907 and that of D.P.H.Birm. in 1909. After serving as clinical assistant in the ear and throat department of St. Thomas's Hospital, house-surgeon and house-physician to the Queen's Hospital, Birmingham, he practised in London for some three years. In 1911 he was appointed deputy medical officer of health and school medical officer at West Bromwich, and two years later, on the death of Dr. Manley, was appointed medical officer of health. He took a keen interest in child welfare and clinic work. During the war Dr. Stocks served first as special sanitary officer to the Humber Garrison and afterwards as surgeon to a hospital in India. He was chairman of the West Bromwich Division of the British Medical Association, and deputy representative (nominated by the public health service members) in the Representative Body at the Annual Meeting at Bath.

Dr. WILLIAM NETTLE of Liskeard, who died on December 23rd, 1925, aged 77, was a native of Liskeard, and received his medical education at St. Bartholomew's Hospital. He took the diplomas of M.R.C.S. and L.S.A. in 1870, and after serving as house-surgeon to the Royal Cornwall Infirmary succeeded to the practice of the late Dr. Alfred Prideaux. For ten years he was a member of the Liskeard Town Council and was mayor on four occasions. He was a borough and county magistrate, was a late lieutenant-colonel in the R.A.M.C., T.F., and held the Volunteer Decoration. He was medical officer of health for the borough and rural district for a long period, but had resigned the latter appointment a fortnight before his death. Dr. Nettle, who was ex-chairman of the East Cornwall Division of the British Medical Association, is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Dr. DAVID RHYS JONES of Cardiff died on December 22nd, 1925. He was born at Ffynnon Wen on September 22nd, 1845, and was educated at the Grammar School, Newcastle Emlyn, and Carmarthen College, and subsequently at University College, London. He took the diploma of L.S.A. in 1875 and that of L.R.F.P.S.Glas. in 1881. After serving as a medical officer of the Three Counties Mental Hospital, Carmarthen, he started practice on his own account in Cardiff in 1889. Two years ago he resigned the post of medical officer and public vaccinator under the Cardiff Board of Guardians, which he had held for twenty-seven years. He took a warm interest in everything appertaining to Wales, and was highly esteemed by all with whom he came in contact.

Dr. DANIEL ALOYSIUS O'SULLIVAN, who died at Bath on December 30th, 1925, aged 82, was educated at the Catholic University, Dublin, where he gained the gold medal in